Conquero acinan

Masbington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

OCTOBER 11, 1853

Mr. H. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel, in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Den_Our readers will find in another column a letter from Captain Give, of the American vessel B. F. Allen, detailing the particulars of his brutal treatment and unlawful imprisonment by the authorities of Acapulco.

HON. JOHN Y. MASON, of Va-

This distinguished gentleman, recently ap pointed Minister to France, has arrived in this city, and taken lodgings at Brown's Hotel. His numerous friends throughout the country will be rejoiced to learn that he has recovered from his

THE NEW YORK FREESOILERS.

We see in many quarters futile and ridiculons efforts made to establish the belief that the New York free-soilers abandoned their disorganizing heresies, and planted themselves on the national platform during the last presidential canvass. Their condition forced them to vote the democratic ticket; but that was all; if the declaration of their organ, the New York Ecening Post, and of many of their prominent leaders, are entitled to any consideration.

That journal, immediately after the adjourn ment of the Baltimore convention, abjured the platform and affirmed, impudently and stoutly, that it was entitled to no consideration, because it was not actually adopted, but was put to the vote by a temporary chairman, and pronounced carried at a moment of disorder and confusion when only a few individuals knew what was going on. The Post accepted the nominees, but repudiated the platform as the work of the convention: and its words were quoted by the Scott journals throughout the middle and southern States, in order to injure the democratic nominees and degrade the democratic party by inculcating the belief that it had not planted itself on broad national grounds, but had undertaken to cheat and deceive the people by putting forth spurious declarations as to principles and in-

The action of the free-soil leaders at the last session of the New York legislature, and in the meetings to send delegates to the Syracuse convention, and their violent and unprincipled conduct at that convention, were in keeping with their previous venality, and make the proof conclusive that they never intended to fall into the ranks of the national democracy; but intended to seize on its organization and wield it for their selfish and corrupt purposes. It is vain to prate of the union of 1849. There was no legitimate union effected then. There was a coalition for office, and nothing more. The attempt was made at Rome to unite the fragments of the party on a basis of common principles, but it failed, because Mr. John Van Buren and his disorganizing followers would not consent to any basis that did not recognize their freesoil heresics. Afterwards a coalition was formed at Utica by dividing the State offices : but it was one of those impure alliances that good men will sometimes yield to because of an out side pressure, and under the hope that it may lead to a lawful and reputable connexion.

No one can have forgotten the course pursued by the freesoil leaders in and out of New York immediately after the pretended union of 1849. While the slavery question was before Congress in 1850, they had no association with the national democracy, but were bitterly and ferociously hostile-eager to foment discord and make their treasonable purposes effective. When these things are fresh in the public mind, is it not an insult to the public intelligence to say that, in 1849, the freesoilers had re-entered the democratic party, and were bound to it by lawful bonds? And when these and subsequent events are considered, is it not an outrage on common sense to affirm that the freesoil party has ever abandoned its heresies and broken up its distinctive organization ?-or to lowing article in relation to that very enthurepresent them as men holding national union siastic advocate of the freesoil Anti-Dickinson sentiments, and actuated by an honest desire party in New York, the Post, ft may seek to serve a party which they have betrayed? to disguise its face, but it cannot hide its Such conduct, coupled as it must necessarily be, claws. It is so accustomed to assailing southwith an effort to blacken the character of men ern institutions, and abusing slave holders, like Danie! S. Dickinson, G. C. Bronson, and that even in these times of dissimulation and hy-Charles O'Connor, by painting them as fac- poerisy, when its allies are pretending to make tions disorganizers, merits and will receive the amends for their past offences, and striving to stern rebuke of the sound democracy of the appear violently pro-slavery, the Post, with most country.

Essays have been put forth on the policy of the President, and that policy has been generally habitual strains of vile vituperation about the confined to a consideration of the appointments to office in the State of New York. This course is calculated to degrade the chief magistracy and inflict irreparable injury on the administration, in order to prop up the fortunes of a handful of bad men, to whom the party owes nothing but indignation and scorn. Has it come to this that the policy of an administration is to be narrowed down to the manner in which office is distributed? Is its position on all the great national and international questions that have divided parties, to be thrown aside as matters entitled to no attention? Is a man to be pronounced a fee to the policy of the executive, and ostracised and driven from the party, merely because he does not approve every appointment to office, although he sustains every attempt to carry out the party eraed? But even in this contracted view of the end of party organization. and the nature of party obligation, it is a fatal mistake to misuse the desire of the President expressed in his attempts to accomplish the union of the democratic party in all quarters of the country. No one questions the patriotic motives which actuated the President in the attempt he made to put an end to the divisions in the State of New York : but since the Syracuse convention, it has been plain and apparent that the attempt has failed, and that the face of affairs wears an entirely different countenance. The freesoil and democratic organizations of New York are at open war, and no true and intelligent friend of the chief magistrate would seek to bind his administration to the fortunes of a local faction, whose traitorous conduct in former times, and whose violent and unprincipled action on a recent occasion, have cut them off from the sympathy and respect of rier says. There are bad men everywhere. the great national democratic party of the coun | Some men kill their wives, some their parents, had offended

MEXICO-HER BAD TREATMENT OF AMERICANS.

The New York National Democrat of the 8th publishes a letter from its correspondent at Matamoras, under date of September 20th, in which it is stated that great uneasiness and listrust prevail among the Americans resident in Mexico. The letter is short and to the point. It complains bitterly of the grievances and oppressions that Mexican officials, from Santa Anna down to the lowest tax-gatherers, practice on American traders and merchants. The writer seems to think that Santa Anna is studiously and systematically pursuing such a course as must inevitably result in a war with the United States. We make some extracts from this letter:

"There is a general sentiment of distrust and uneasiness, yet no one knows exactly what he fears, or what he wishes, either, for that matter There is every chance, however, that Mexico will get up a brush with the United States, merely to ave another settlement of boundaries and get an ther bag of millions from Uncle Sam's treasury. "There is no end to the impositions and rob-beries the Mexican officials are playing off on Americans, and it is said here that it is done by Santa Anna's orders, on purpose to excite a war. His friend, General Ampudia, is making hot water for the Americans about Monterey to this end. The Judge of the district court, who is little better than a common swindler, looks up excuses to rob Americans under all sorts of pleas, and then Gen-eral Ampudia steps in with his military law and prison discipline, to cow the victims into silence.

Again the writer says-Santa Anna's officials made all the goods that ossed the American frontier pay duties twice er, and in some cases have confiscated to adout. The excuse offered is, that the scated them out paid under the old law, and receipted in full by their own custom-house officers, do not come up to the new law published by Santa Anna. The ght in lawfully; and all the dues derstood by their own officers, were regularly paid y the owners. But when the goods were for arded into the interior, so that there was no chance of help in any way, the new decree of Santa Anna was made to apply to them, and if the parties had money and influence, they bribed the officials, they got off by paying duty the second ime; but if they could not do this, their good were seized as contraband and confiscated.

ome of the parties have gone to the city of Mexico, and others are about leaving for Wash igton about it, but I never heard of any of the undred and one outrages on American citizens cing redressed at either place."

There seems to be in operation a regular system of plunder and robbery. If what the writer says be correct, the whole Mexican government is implicated in these nefarious transactions. For when the President unites with the judges, the judges with the military, and the military with the lower functionaries, it cannot be doubted that it is the deliberate and settled purpose and policy of the Mexican government, to oppress American merchants, to encumber with onerous, nay, with double taxes, American merchandize, and in the event of a manly refusal to meet the iniquitous demands of the officials to subject all goods carried over the frontier to confiscation

The correspondent of the Democrat states that great anxiety prevails as to the character of our new minister to Mexico, General Gadsden. He says:

"With all this, Gen. Gadsden will have a chance to show us what stuff he is made of pretty soon. It he is a man of mere wax, just the stuffed figure of an American minister, the Mexicans will have American traders may give up the country to the English: but if there is the soul and sense of man-hood in him, he will bring Santa Anna's black cat-

There is no ground for any uneasiness on this score. General Gadsden had all the attributes of true manhood and every requisite qualification for the post he fills. 'As to succumbing to that braggart and tyrant who now guides the destinies of feeble Mexico, the idea is absurd. President Pierce's bold and manly avowals in reference to the protection of Ameri can citizens in foreign countries, and his recent declarations and conduct in the Koszta difficulty should quiet the apprehensions of our citizens wherever they may be.

THE LEADING ORGAN OF FREE-SOILISM.

We extract from the Buffalo Courier the folimpolitic honesty and with its irrepressible and characteristic fanaticism breaks out into its cruelty of masters to their siaves.

"UNCLE TOMITUDES-BEAMS AND MORTES The N. V. Evening Post, in pursuance of its rank abolitionism, appears to delight in the collation of all the acts of cruelty on the part of southern masters to their slaves. It copies a recent outrageous case from the Carrolton (La.) Star, and adds these

"Here is an actual occurrence of only a day or two since rivaling, if not surpassing, in its atrocity the fictitions death of Uncle Tom, and the southwriter who narrates it is forced, in the honesty of his indignation, to confess the existence of class of masters of which Lagree is a type. At old man, who had reached the almost patriarchal age of 91, too, who appears to have served in the volutionary war, everywhere respected for his briety and virtue, and doubtless a member of some christian church, is deliberately whipper and kicked to death by a brute who is called hi

master.
"Is them, we ask snything in any of the novels that have been written to show the fiendish in-fluence of the irresponsible clave system more deadly than this! Yet, we are gravely told by the outhern critics that these novels do their society the grossest injustice, and are libels upon the

eratic conventions which pass resolves in appro-al of the fugging slave law and asserting the obligation of the northern people to restore the es-gaped Johnsons to the tender marcies of the

The indignation of the Eventury Post at the fiendish outrage does not exceed that expressed by the Star, or that which must be felt by all. But e application is what we are looking at. There scarcely a night but what the criminal records of the city of New York present cases of equal orror, and we venture the opinion that more crue and wanton murders occur in New York during the year than in all the slave Staigs of the Unio The one does not justify the other, to be sure; by it is suggestive of the proverb about removing beams out of our own eye before discovering the mote in that of our neighbor. It suggests also, the very plain fact that fighthish human pas-sions are not confined to the slave Biaigs, and that the fise city of New York exhibits them in greater intensity then any other spot in the Union

We will add a word or two to what the Cou

try. It will be an evil day for the nation when some their children, and some their slaves. The friendship to any administration is proved only man who kills his slave, does not do it because by espousing the cause of such men as Van Bu- he is a slave; he kills him because of his own ren, Cochrane, and Fowler, in a contest like general brutality and malignity. For the same that which has raged in New York since a reason he would commit any murder. But let prætorian band has been introduced to control us tell the Post, that the man in the south who the action of the democracy assembled in con- treats his slave with cruelty is universally despised and execrated; as much so as the abolitionist who labors to excite discontent and dissatisfaction among the best treated and best satisfied colored people in the world. When such a paper as the Post, so dangerous and incendiary, leads the New York anti-Dickinson party, the south should set its face against the whole pestilent crew. Could we conceive it possible for the administration to favor them. at the expense of the true and tried men of the other party, we would still boldly, fearlessly, and honestly say to the south, and to the friends of the Union: mark these men as your enemies. Give them no aid, no countenance. However backed and supported, we would still say-mark them, and treat them as your foes, and the foes of the constitution, the disturbers of the peace of the country, and the violators of your rights as slaveholders.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JUDGE

BRONSON. We give below a letter from Judge Bronson in reply to a invitation from the Tammany Society to be present at a fourth of July celebration. It was written in July, 1851. It is brief, pithy, and suggestive. Like everything that we have seen from the pen of Judge Bronson, it contains a volume in a few sentences. It is eminently national in its spirit:

NEW YORK, June 30, 1851. GENTLEMEN: As I must of necessity be absent from the city, I cannot accept your invitation to attend the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence. When the several States shall learn to mind their own business, without meddling with the affairs of others, and shall be faithful to the Constitution as it is, without rejecting any part of it, the Union will stand too strong for its enemies, without and within. And when the democracy shall build again on its old foundations, without constructing new platforms to catch the factions of the day, it will regain its ascendancy in the State and the good wishes, truly yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

MEETING OF THE TENNESSEE

The legislature of Tennessee assembled at their new hall in the State capitol, on the third of place. What next? They formed a hollow October. General Edwin Polk and Mr. Carriger were nominated for the speakership. On the second ballot General Polk was declared elected, whereupon he took the chair, and made a brief but handsome address.

In the House of Representatives, the candi dates for the speakership were Mr. W. H. Wisener and Mr. Wm. Wallace. The latter gentleman was elected on the first ballot, and having been escorted to the chair, addressed the house in acknowledgment of the compliment in a feeling and eloquent manner. R. B. Cheatham, esq., was chosen clerk.

From the Albany Argus. More "Short-Boy" Violence.

The Staaten Islander, a neutral paper, comes t is containing an account of a gross outrage committed by certain free-soilers of that county, members of the democratic general committee, upon Mr. George C. Mott, its secretary. Mr. Mott publishes a statement of the affair, of which we extract a portion. He states as follows:—
"On the evening of the first day of October, I

repaired to the village of Richmond, for the pur-pose of issuing notice of a meeting of the democratic republican general committee, to its forty members to meet for the transaction of busines on Monday evening, the 3d inst. · After writing out the notices, and having for

with the bye-laws of the committee, I had set equaintances in conversation. was requested by John C. Thompson, of Thomp there were members of the general committee who were anxious to be informed from the secre try's book of the resolutions and laws of the com-

went with him, and after informing him, John C. Thompson, and nine other members of the committee in regard to all the points on which they desired to have information, I placed the book under my arm and proceeded to return to D. R. Ry er's hotel, on which John C. Thompson. Peter Wandle and James S. Lake seized me, and in a violent manner maltreated me, in trying to wrest from me papers, lettors and envelopes, which were my private property, and a book entrusted to my keeping and custody, by virtue of my office: after a long and violent struggle I was thrown to the floor with great force, after which I was struggled with till these things were wrestled from mo wes. I was robbed and maltreated in a most ruf--yes, I was robbed and mattrated in a most rui-manly manner. My watch was broken, my clothes much torn, and I was very much bruised and in-jured in my person. And after obtaining the book and other things from me, motions were made and carried to organize the general commit-tee, by appointing John C. Thompson, chairman, and James S. Lake, secretary. Not content with their robbery and violence, the doors had beet closed and kept closed and guarded for a long time, so that I could not get from the room. Thus was not only assaulted and robbed, but was im prisoned with men who perpetrated these foul outrages. And for what purpose? To compel me to be present so that a pretended quorum could had, as the rules of the committee require tweive members to form a quorum. After organ izing in this violent way, and finding it impossible to transact business without permitting me to de-part, or without proceeding to greater lengths in their violence and ruffianly conduct, I was per- and more correct list than has heretofore been mitted to go, these violators of the law having concluded that they could do better business freed from the custodianship of the object of their bru-tal and imalignant assault and unwarranted im-

These are the facts; and I trust to your sympa thy with the wronged and abused, to have these facts laid before your readers, so that an impar jud judgment may be passed on the adherents to the practices of Syrapuse convicts and bullies, in common with the soft-shell faction."

Women's Rights Convention

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7 .- The Women's Rights convention assembled here had a most stormy session vesterday, which abounded in evidence

of the folly of those composing it. A series of resolutions were adopted, boldly claiming the exercise of the elective franchise, as one of women's rights and her eligibility to political stations of honor and profit.

As the ladies were in a fair way of monope lising the whole debate, an over-coyed member of the male gender, ventured to offer a resolu tion to the effect that the women confine their speeches within the limit of 15 minutes. This proposition was, of course, received as a very serious attempt to encroach upon one of the most important of woman's rights, and was in dignantly voted down.

Mrs. Clark here endeavored to speak a word in behalf of man, probably with the kind intention of soothing the feelings of the author of the resolution, but she was immediobjectionable ately gagged for her temerity amid loud cries

turn her out." Abbey Kelley made a speech, in which she bitterly attacked churches and ministry, which excited more angry discussion, and attempts were made to put her down by those who were not yet prepared to go the same length of folly Abbey, however, maintained her position, and would not yield the floor, declaring that sie

would not be put down. Here another terrible scene of . confusion and strife of tongues ensued, in the midst of which a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the presidentes fled the half to escape the vengence some portion of the convention whom she

For the Washington Sentinel.

The Democratic Split in New York. It is a subject of great moment to the demoeratic party, as well as to the welfare and tranquility of the south, that the unhappy dissensions in our ranks, in the Empire State, should be satisfactorily adjusted. Let us consider briefly, how matters stand, and what can be done to facilitate this vital object. I fear the true point of this controversy is greatly misconceived by the public at large, I will attempt to state it in perspicuous terms: In the State of New York there are four grea

political parties, or, if you will, factions: 1. The national or union democrats, christ

ened the " hards." 2. The abolition democrats, christened th

3. The national union whigs, called th silver grays." And,
4. The abolition whigs, rejoicing in the nom

de querre of " woolly heads. Here we have the programme of the performance. As to the whigs of both classes, we abstain from making any comments at the present time-and yet, the theme is by no means devoid either of interest or national importance. I will recur to the feuds among the democrats. I do not go back to the origin of them, or the authors, but confine myself to the acts and proceedings of their sub-divisions, since the treaty of peace with Mexico. This is significant enough. That treaty added a vast increase of territory to the Union, and extended our domain to a practical route across the continent to the Pacific coast, to ensure us almost a monopoly of the trade and commerce of the east. sooner was the subject mooted, of organizing territorial or other forms of government for these mighty acquisitions, than a body of noisy demagogues, calling themselves free-soilers, but really, abolitionists in disguise, sprang up in New York, Ohio, and elsewhere, and under the pirate banner of the "Wilmot proviso," commenced the agitation of the subject of slavery, and persisted in it, till the Union, itself, was tottering to its fall. The good sense, the veneration for the constitution, and the patriotism of the American people came to the rescue in the darkest hour, and all that a good man should hold dear, of civil freedom, was saved. The compromise, as the olive branch of peace, was offered and accepted, and the storm-lashed ocean gradually subsided into peace. One subject of discontent remained—the fugitive slave law-and defeated on all other points, the abo litionists of all stripes clung to this last plank nation. Presuming that your society desires to bring about these important ends, I am, with corwork than those in New York. They "spat" work than those in New York. They "spat on democratic platforms-erected mosaic ones

> conjunction with their negro and abolition allies, and thus produced the defeat of the national democratic union candidate for that high union with the national union democrats, ob tained remission of their sins and re-admission into the ranks from which they had basely de serted, and which they had struggled to destroy. They set to work to supplant those who had borne the heat and burthen of the day: and too well have they succeeded. They pretended to have abjured the heresies of the Buffalo platform, gave in their adhesion to the last democratic Baltimore convention, shouted parans over the inaugural address of the president, and without ceremony, have walked into the highest

of their own-raised a presidential candidate in

seats in the political synagogue. Now the great question arises: What is to b done? What master do these men serve, "God or Mammon?" They voted for President Pierce; this is all true, but is this fact alone sufficient to entitle them to offices and honors won by the unfaltering legions of democracy, in the times when "sun-shine patriots and summer soldiers" fled from their colors and went over to the camp of the enemy? I answer no. be deserving of office under the administration, they should openly and unequivocally renounce the tenets of free-soil and abolition-should recant their denunciations of the fugitive slave law, and should prove by their works that they are honest and unqualified supporters of the great principles laid down at Baltimore, on

which Gen. Pierce triumphed,
In voting for the candidate of the party, a man is entitled to no credit unless he also votes for members in the various districts, in accordance its principles. It has been said that these men course with them, but spend all their time in have done all that is here required-but where is the proof? Have they, the fugitive slave law? Have they expressed party? Have they abandoned any of their free-soil notions? I answer no. They stand where they did in 1848, and ever since the late had the audacity to re-hash a portion of their pestiferous doctrines. It is said they have tion cast them off? Here is the vital mistake They have not joined the party in good faith, but are striving to divide and defeat it if they cannot control its action and fatten on the lion's share of the spoils. To the people of the South, this movement is ominous. The little black cloud, at first, is no bigger than a man's hand, but how soon may it darken the northern heavens! I trust the firmness and patriotism of the President will be equal to the task of making this brood of "soft-shelled" crawfish bolt out of their holes.

You shall soon hear from me again, SILAS WRIGHT.

October 8, 1853

To the Editors of the Sentinel: There have been several attempts to publish the names of the democratic papers in the State of New York, which have hoisted the ticket nomi nated at Syracuse on the 13th of September. ultimo, commonly denominated the "Hunker' published

The daily Argus, Albany. National Democrat. New York city, Courier, Buffalo, Erie county. Evening Post, Buffalo, Erie county. Advertiser, Rochester, Monroe The weekly Argus, Albany. ... Gazette, Geneva, Ontario county.

Union. Watertown, Jefferson county Reflector, Schenectady.
Gazette, Hudson, Columbia county. Republican, Schoharie.
Democrat. Whitehall, Wash'ton co'y Herald, Sandy Hill. Democrat. Adams, Jefferson county Republican, Glen's Falls, Warren co Democrat, Kingston, Ulster county. Herald, Sing Sing, Westchester co Eastern State Journal White Plain Jeffersonian, Malone, Franklin co's Tribune, Hornellsville, Steuben co's

Democrat, Addison, Tri-States Union, Port Jervis, Orange County.
Times, Albion, Orleans county. Democrat, Le Roy, Genesee county Gazette, Chittenango, Madison co'y. Independent Republican, Goshen, Or-

union. Coxsackie, Green county Advocate, Pransyille, Gazette, Morrisiana, Westchester co'y Courier, Buffalo, Erie county. Republican, Rochester, Monroe co's Storen Islander, Staten Island. Democrat, Binghampton, Broome co's Republican, Ellicottsville, Cattaurat gus county.
Mirror, Bloomville, Delaware county

RESPECTABLE SHOW.

55 The receipts of the Hudson River railroad for the month of September, were \$134,079 10; same month, 1852 899,454 97. Increase, equal to 35 percent., \$31,624 13.

757 The Long Bridge will be closed from yes terday morning for about ten days, for the purpose of affording an opportunity for effecting repairs to the draw on the Virginia side.

Mobile, October 7th .-- Our city still continues sickly. There were nine deaths yesterday, includ-ing three from yellow fever. From the Chicago Democratic Press

Nebraska Convention. The following are the proceedings of the con

ention of the citizens of Nebraska territory, held t Kickapootowa, September 20, 1853: The convention was called to order by R. C. On motion of W. F. Dyer, F. J. Marshall was called to the chair, and George B. Panten appointed

secretary.
On motion of Mr. Miller, a committee of three was appointed to draught and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the chairman appointed R. C. Miller, of Soldier Creek, C. W. Booth, of St. Mary's Catholic Mission, and W. S. Yohe, of Fort Leaven-

During the absence of the committee, H. Miles Moore, esq., of Weston, Missouri, addressed the convention in an eloquent and spirited manner. The committee having returned, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were

adopted without opposition:
"Whereas we, the residents of Nebraska terri tory, believing that all citizens of the United States are entitled to the protection of the general gov-erament, and feeling deeply our isolated and un-protected situation, and the want of some system

of government: therefore,

1. Resolved, That the growing interest of the Perritory seems to demand the extinguishment of the present Indian title, and that we are highligratified to see that the general government i taking active steps to consummate this much de sired object.
2. Although we earnestly desire and ask for

speedy organization, nevertheless we deem it im-prudent to establish a territorial government until after the titles of the present owners of the soil are extinguished, believing, as we do, that the Indians have certain rights guarantied to them by government which must be respected. . That we fully concur in the views expressed

by Colonel Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in regard to the present settlement of the

whites.

4. That we know no north, no south, no east west, and that we desire the organization of a territorial government without any restriction, but having due regard to the interest of every portion of our glorious Union. 5. That we deem it expedient that we should be

we do, in convention assembled, nominate a suitable person, free from all sectional prejudices and partialities, having the true interests of the Terri-

fory at heart.

6. That polls be opened, and an election be held. on the second Tuesday in October next, at the fol-lowing named points: Great Nemehaw, Big Blue, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, St. Mary's Catholic Mission, Uniontown, Baptist Mission, Soldier Creek, Wyundott City, Delaware Mission, Sac and Fox Agency, Neosho Agency, Story's Landing, Belleview, Old Fort Kearny, and Council Grove. 7. That the chairman appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to correspond with and appoint suitable persons to act as judges at each of the

precincts named in the above resolution. 8. That we are in favor of the immediate con-struction of the Pacific railroad, and that we believe the organization of Nebraska territory will advance After the reading and adoption of the foregoing

resolutions, the chairman appointed R. C. Miller. W. F. Dyer, and W. S. Yohe, a committee as provided for in the 7th resolution.
On motion of R. C. Miller, the Western Repor ter, Platte Argus, St. Joseph and Savannah papers and all other papers friendly to the organization o a territorial government, are requested to publish

the proceedings of this conven F. J. MARSHALL. Chairman. C. B. Panten, Secretary,

Our Fishing Interests.

It will be seen by reference to another column our paper this morning that the interests of American fishing ships on the coast are not receiving that attention from our squadron on that station which is demanded. sufficient naval force there for all the purposes of protection, yet our fishermen, it appears, are treated with unnecessary roughness, and submitted to every species of annovance at the officers commanding British hands of the cruisers. The captains of fishing boats just returned represent, that while the English ships on the station are full of activity, always on the waters of the bays where our fishermer are prohibited to go, and watching with assid-uous attention for every breach of the stipulations entered into by the two governments, th vessels of our squadron are lying lazily in the different ports taking no heed of how thing are going on. They complain that the officers of the American navy do not hold any interport with the English population; and that it is almost impossible to reach the commander time, recognized the constitutional validity of of the American squadron, for the purpose of obtaining relief in cases where they have been regret or contrition for defeating the democratic | subjected to great harshness from the British vessels. Captain Hunt, of schooner Edmund Burke, complains that he cruised regularly during the whole season, on the most note Syracuse re-enactment of the drama of the Buf- fishing ground along the coast of Prince Edfalo convention, some of its leading organs have | ward Island, and was not able during the entire season to find a United States armed vessel, although he diligently sought to find one, come over to the party! Should the administra- in order to make complaint against the aggres sion and violation of the rights of the treaty by the commander of the provincial steamer Rose During all this time he saw one or more Brit ish cruisers almost every day.

The American squadron was not sent into the bay of St. Lawrence that its officers might have an opportunity of flirting with the belles of Halifax or Charlottetown; but to protect our hardy fishermen in their rights, and save them from the officious insolence of British captains Instances of great cruelty, wholly uncalled for, and, in some cases, in manifest violence to the treaties, are recited of the British cruisers: yet no assistance was at hand from those o whom our vessels were entitled to demand protection. In one case, while Captain Hunt was at anchor under North Cape, in the heaviest southerly blow of the season, a boat from the British steamer Rose boarded him, and ordered him to get under way as speedily as possible Captain H. said he could not safely leave until next morning, unless it ceased blowing so ticket. The following will be found to be a fuller freshly; but the captain of the steamer insisted upon his getting under way at once, declaring if he did not, he would seize him and carry him to Charlottetown. Of course, Hunt had no al ternative but to brave the horrors of a tempestyous night, which he did, knowing that there was no appeal from the dictum of the British commander; though the right of harborage in the bays and sound, in case of storms, is guar anteed to our ships by the stipulations which regulate our fishing trade.

This is a gase which demands the interference of the Secretary of the Navy, and we hope it will receive prompt attention from that quarter.—Cin. Columbian.

Flying Artillery.—Six guns have been ship-ped from Jefferson Barracks on board the Grand Turk, and are destined for the frontier, in view of the Mesilia Valley question and the recent turbances along the frontiers.

The Death of Innocence. She bloomed in beauty like the rose, The fairest of earth's diadem:

She faded 'mid the winter's snows. And died upon the parent stem. As pales the star upon the brow summer's eve she pass'd away; Her brilliant eye is sunless now, Her roseate cheek is cold as clay

No more that voice of melody Shall echo's sweetest sounds prolong Shall ring amid that happy throng. The vacant chair beside the Proclaims her loss at evening hour And they who knew her sterling worth

She died as sinks the weary child Upon a mother's breast to sleep, And in her latest dream she smiled Oh, who o'er such a death could weep As falls the leaf in autumn's glen, When whisp'ring winds in music play, She died! and mortals know not when Her joyous spirit passed away.

Advice to the Rising Generation. In going to parties, just mind what you're at; Beware of your head, and take care of your hat Lest you find that the favorite son of you mother Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Correspondence of the New York Herald. HAVANA, Oct. 2, 1853.

The Slave Trade and its Arrangement—The Spec-ulators Hard at Work—Violation of Treaties and the Way they are Managed—The case of William Sydney Smith, &c., &c.

Since my last, per Black Warrior, we have evidence of the determination of the speculators, one and all, to continue the outrageous trade in slaves from the coast of Africa, in definnce of the suppressive action of the British government, and eed be, of the Spanish authorities. Instructions in conformity with their plans have issued to the different agents and consignees to establish more perfectly their exterior observation for the discovery of slavers in the remote offing; and Don Sal-vador Castro, at Trinidad and Mariano Borel for the south side, in the vicinity of Trinidad—the Rio Zarza and other points east of the "Isle of Pines"— are on the alert. Don Pio Diaz, at Bailen, who has managed to defeat four commissions in succession with the instructions of the captain-general, is to keep ward and watch in his district, for which h is considered sufficiently astute without the aid of younger intelligence. Santes and all the holy fathers of slavery in the vicinity of Sagua la Grande will preside over Cardenas and the acces-sibly convenient district to the eastward and between the two places, while San Juan de los Re-medios will be under the surveillance and charge

There are many subordinate pieces of the machinery, not quite so well established in fame and iniquity, that have thier appropriate places, for conveyance of intelligence, guarding the passes, consorting with officials of the municipal jurisdic-tion, making bargains for let without hindrance, and providing transportation, permits, &c., for the final consumation of introduction. It is presumed that before despatches from the captain-general of Cuba reach Trinidad, that the vessel by which the last six hundred negroes were brought will be on her outward voyage for the coast from that point, so that report in due form will be returned that no such vessel has been there, and that no negroes have been landed upon the coast in that vicinity This will make more of the class of evidence by which these authorities establish that they are ac-ing in good faith, and permitting no violation of the treaty. As I am writing, a gentleman has called, who states that a report has been put in circulation that the captain-general has ordered Mr. William Sydney Smith to leave the island in three days, and that such order, with his passport, was sent him under cover to the English consul-This invention is got up by some malignant par purpose. In answer to a plain question put at the proper place, I am informed that there is no truth in the story, for which purpose I left my desk. Although I have no personal acquaintance with given by many of his friends, who rank among the first people of our best society, and I have always felt an interest in his welfare, from the often told story of his kindness to American citizens in dis-I have also been informed that he returns to Havana as soon as he can accomplish his business in England; and what that business might be,,I did not take the trouble to inquire.

of Hypolite Escobal.

HAVANA, Oct. 2, 1853.

The desertions from the Army-Preparations for the October Fetes-Importation of Actresses from Madrid-Executions-Bull Fights, &c.

H. was at Cardenas a few days since, way from Sagua la Grand, and says that he was Up in aour town more a munth ago, I druy more that there had been desertions from them are knuckels rite strut thru a board. the troops at that point-but the number is not over twenty to twenty-five—and owing to some cause personal to their officers; that arrests had been made of four or five citizens, of no particular standing in the community, upon some allegation of tampering with the soldiery.

But these things it is impossible to know from the reports which flow from the ready invention of

our Spanish fellow subjects, wherefore it is best to take the testimony of the government, and by its consistency of declaration with action, the proof is most convincing, and the Gaceta de la Habana of the 29th burst the bubble of murmuracion right up, and robbed it of all its soapy colors, for it comes from the very sanctum closet of Busto himself. The palace is being cleaned in premonition of a royal feast and festivity, to come off on the 10th

of October, for which reason, I presume, the cap-tain general has taken to his country seat to avoid the confusion incident thereto, and, maybap, for bitter reflection upon the uncertainty of human

We have a corps de ballet, actors, actresses and singers, just arrived from Cadiz, per her majesty's steamer Isabel la Catolica, on the 20th, and we are to have all our senses ravished this winter at the Tacon theatre, by the charms of person and grace of Terpsichore, in Miss Matilde Diez, actress and danseuse, who is to be well sustained by artists in her line, established in fame by the enlightened public of the metropolis.

On the morning of the 30th, a common occur

which was most bunglingly performed by a tyro taking his first lesson in legal killing, and the spec-tators grouned most pitiously—not remembering that the assasin gave no time for God's grace and mercy in attempting the life of a female, and killing the person who was endeavoring to restrain him from the commission of the crime. However exe done the better, without unnecessary torture The last bull-fight which I attended at the Belas

coain, turned out to be a horse-fight, judging from the carcasses exhibited subsequent to the sport-counting twelve horses and four bulls. Thave no much taste for this delicate amusement, and per haps the want of proper cultivation disqualifies me from judging of the quality of the show; but from the bravos and plaudits it must have been A No. 1, and I believe it was declared by the oficionados the most recherche butchery of the season.

We have reports here disturbing the peace and quiet of our community, but whether real or of in-vention we have no means of judging. The health our troops and sailors have suffered much, and the public hospitals have been fully occupied with this class of the population; but the disease is now abating. The amusements for this day are very exensive in the city and vicinity, viz: four balls, two ull-fights, one procession, and other religious demonstrations, pony feats with the horseman Miguelito, a rough-and-tumble wrestling affair be tween a bull and a man without weapons, and a grand display of artificial fireworks at a neighbor-

The Cholera in the Interior-Great Loss to the Planters—Political Movements at Havana—The Slave Trade, and the facts concerning the Importation, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Oct. 3, 1853.

Having some small interests in the interior to look after. I have been enjoying a tramp in the country, by rails, steamboats and horse-power, and all I have gained has been an accumulation of red dust, so tenacious of my person that I find the usual scrub seems to bury it more perfectly in the pores; but that is one of the evils that travelled flesh is heir to, and I have touched all the shades of these miseries. I have been during my absence on many estates where cholera has done its work for places where it was as unexpected as unwelcome. It has dotted the island in a most singular manner, overleaping whole districts, until safety began to fill the hope of the planter, when he would suddenly find his hospital occupied with cholera subjects, and death more than decimating his force. The disease is evidently diminishing, but the loss will be very serious to the planter, and by some the estimates exceed fifteen housand negroes that have been carried off, which

I should think exaggerated.

I found no political excitement in the country, norother trouble but the destroyer, which seemed to absorb all the attention. I remarked that very few of the whites who labor, and are as much exposed almost as the slaves, were attacked with cholern. There are very many who depend upon their personal labor in the field, herding cattle, &c., for their subsistence. They make their small crop of cane, and get a good compensating price for it on deliv-ery at the nearest estate. Among none of these could I learn of fatal cases of cholera. Another thing I observed also of this class, that they had liquor of any description-occasionally a bottle of Catalan wine-the extent of their dis bottle of Catalan wine—the extent of their dissi-pation. Also, that with a fine two to six-acre field of good tobacco, they are not eternally smoking. Since my return, I and our town in commotion, at least the best and controlling part of it, which I do not altogether comprehend, although I have the cutre of the mysteries of official action. There was a "junta" on the evening of the 30th ult., and if there was an acceptable proposition, it was to the effect to sack Gallicia, and draw from thence fifty thousand men, arm and equip them as a defensive force for Cuba. This, carried out and perfected by good discipline and drill, would be quite sufficient, I should suppose, for the protection of Cuba, but it would somewhat augment the expenses.

it would somewhat augment the expenses.
While at Mantanzas, where I remained but day, I was informed that there had been desertion from the troops there; but as I never believe Spanish stories. Creole stories, or Yankea stories, of course I put no reliance upon this, confining mysell entirely to what comes under my own observation or that of my agents or friends in business. As it has been denied in certain high places that a land-

ing had been made of negroes from Africa, at a given point, in quadruplicate negatives, I have been to the neighborhood of the premises, and found precisely the confirmation of the official de-claration that I anticipated—I saw the negroes— and the facts were admitted to one who wished but I found the price high. I was treated with kindness in the neighborhood, under the influence of that which touches most nearly the heart of the present generation, which, if it could be worn in a bag with the money, would be a great physical convenience. My route has been diversified for arious reasons of comfort and necessity, of which may hereafter have occasion to speak

Please remember me to the friends of my last inter evenings in Paris, 1850, when I had the pleasure of social joys that come not often. I am informed they are in the city. You will know them from my past relations. I hear they will visit Havana before their return, and I count on the meeting, if I am not compelled to go to Mexico on some unfinished business, which I shall endeavor

"Taking the Starch out of 'em."

A lot of idlers stood upon the end of a pier which ran out into the Hudson river, in one of the small towns near Albany, some time ago, amusing themselves with hurling stones into the broad stream, each vieing with the other in the endeavor to pitch a missile at the farthest dis tance from the shore, when a tall, rugged-built Vermonter, direct from the Green Hills, snddenly made his appearance in their midst, and for a while remained a quiet observer of their movements.

He was a brawny, strong looking Yankee and was very decently clad. The efforts of the little party had been exhibited over and over again, when the stranger quietly picked up half a brick which lay near him, and giving it a jerk it fell into the water a long way beyond the line which had as yet been reached by the foremost of the crowd. At the conclusion of this feat a loud bravo went up from half s dozen voices around him.

It was a clear day in October, and the men determined not to be outdone, renewed their attempts; but the Vermonter, without saying a syllable to any one, continued to pitch the pebbles far into the stream, which seemed to annoy one of them, in a green jacket, the apparent leader of the gang, who declared he wouldn't be beaten by a "feller right straight out o' the woods, no how;" and sidling up to the stranger, he determined to make his acquain-

Where do you come from, neighbor!" inquired the othe 'Me? Wal I hails from Vermont, jes naow,

"Ha'nt been in these parts long, I reckon?" "Wal-no. Not edzactly yere, but up and daown sorter.

"Yis-so I 'sposed." "Yaas," continued the green 'un, carelessly, and seizing a big billet of wood, he twirled it over his head, and it landed several rods from the shore in the water.

"You've a little strength in your arms, neighbor." "Some 'punkins' in them flippers, stranger.

more'n a ninch nhaff thick! "Haw-haw!" shouted his hearers; the man in the green jacket laughed loudest. "May be you 'don't 'blieve it."

"Not much," answered the crowd. "We aint very green down here in York-we aint," said the fellow in the green jacket; we've been about, you see."
"Wal, jes' you look here, friend," continued the Vermonter, in the most plausible manner;

"up in aour caountry we've a purty big river, considering-Inyun river, it is called, and may be you've heard on it. Wal, I hove a man clean across that river t'other day, and he came daown fair and square on t'other side." "Ha, ha, ha," velled his auditors.

"Wal, naow, yew may laff, but I ken deu it Do what!" said green jacket, quickly. "I can take and heave you across that river

ronder, jest like open and shet." Bet you ten dollars of it.' "Done!" said the Yankee; and, drawing forth an X, (upon a broken down-east bank,) he cov-

ered the bragger's shinplaster. "Kin yeu swim, feller!" "Like a duck," said green jacket; and, withont further parley, the Vermo

knowing Yorker stoutly by the nape of his neck and the seat of his pants, jerked him from his foothold, and with an almost superhuman effort dashed the bully heels over head from the dock, some ten yards out into the Hudson river. A terrific shout rang through the crowd, as

floundered into the water, and amid the jeers and screams of his companions, the ducked bully put back to the shore and scrambled up the bank, half frozen by this sudden and invol untary cold bath. "I'll take that ten spot, if you please," said

the shivering loafer, advancing rapidly to the stake holders. "You took us for green horns, eh? We'll show you how to do things down here in York-" and the fellow claimed the twenty dollars. "Wal, I rec'n yeou wunt take no ten spots

jis' yit, cap'n."

You've lost the bet." "Not edzactly. I didn't kalkilate on denin it the fust time; but I tell yeou, I kin deu it"and in spite of the loafer's utmost effort to es cape him, he seized him by the scruff and the seat of his overalls, and pitched him three vards further into the river than upon the first

his mates, who enjoyed the sport immensely. "Third time never fails," said the Yankee stripping off his coat. "I kin deu it, I tel "Hold on!" said the almost petrified victim.

Again the bully returned amid the shouts of

"And I will den it, if I try till to-morrow mornin. "I give it up," shouted the sufferer, between his teeth, which now chattered like a mad bad-

ger's-"take the money." The Vermonter very coolly pocketed the ten spot, and as he turned away, remarked: "We aint much acquainted with your smart

folks daoun here'n York, but we sometimes take the starch aout of 'em up our way-and p'raps you wunt try it on tu strangers agin. reck'n ven wunt." he continued, and putting on a broad grin of good humor, he left the company to their reflections. SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The White hall Chronicle says: Mr. Joab Smith, a pedlar, who has of late been travelling in this vicinity

with a small wagon drawn by three dogs, was, on Saturday last, coming into the village on the Granville turnpike road with his dog team. A short distance above the railroad crossing, at the south end of Williams street, he was overtaken by some boys driving a pony wagon. They proposed a race, and the dogs and pony started at high speed. The drivers were so much engaged with the race, while approaching the railroad track, that they did not observe the train of cars just then coming from the east, nor hear the whistle and bell of the engine, but without slackening their speed rushed on. The boys barely escaped being struck by the locomotive. The man, unfortu-nately, being a little behind, came on to the track just in time to be hit by the cow-catcher. Two of his dogs were killed almost instantlyone escaped uninjured. The man was thrown off the track with one leg broken above the knee in two places, several ribs broken, and some other parts of his body were considerably torn and mangled. He was immediately taken to the house of Mr. W. J. M. Thomas, where everything was done that kindness and medical skill could suggest, All efforts, however, were unavailing, and he expired about 11 o'clock P. M., Saturday. He had his senses until the last moments, and gave directions to those attending upon him as to the disposition of his property, &c. He had a family residing in

Massachusetts, to whom he was returning